

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraphs [0026] and [0035] with the following rewritten paragraphs:

[0026] The camera unit 200 may also comprise a nose part 408 suitable for examining an eye, the nose part including an entrance aperture 410 for receiving radiation by an optical component 406, and exit apertures 412 ~~to-and~~ 414 separate from the entrance aperture, for each optical radiation source. The nose part 408 corresponds to the nose part 206 in Figure 2. With no nose part 408, the entrance aperture 410 is determined by an aperture connected to the optical component 406 while internal apertures of the optical radiation sources operate as exit apertures 412 ~~to-and~~ 414, which also define the angular aperture of radiation. While forming an image of an organ, the nose part is brought close to the particular organ, usually at a distance of few millimetres or dozens of millimetres from the organ of which an image is to be formed. The optical axes of the exit aperture and the entrance aperture are parallel and unidirectional. Different nose parts are provided for different examination purposes.

[0035] Figure 4C shows a nose part 490 of the camera unit, arranged for examining the surface of the skin or another organ. At the exit apertures 412 ~~to-and~~ 414, the nose part 490 then comprises an optical component 492-452 scattering optical radiation, the optical component spreading the optical radiation over a large area on the skin such that the optical radiation reflected from the skin or the surface of the eye may also be directed at the detecting component of the camera unit through the entrance aperture 410. In surface examinations the camera unit resides at about a 30 mm distance from the target under examination.